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Wellesley College News

VOL. XXXIX — WELLESLEY, MASS., MARCH 5, 1931 — No. 20

HONORS DAY WILL INCLUDE LECTURE

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On Thursday, March 12, at 4 P. M. in the Chapel, Honors Day will be observed. The Honor Scholars will be announced and President Karl Taylor Compton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give an address on the romance of laboratory research. There will be a procession of faculty, graduate students, and seniors, in academic dress, and juniors and the officers of the sophomore and freshman classes. Other members of the college are asked to take seats in the Chapel; those taking part in the procession will meet in Founders Hall, or, if the weather is stormy, in the basement of the Chapel, by 3:50 P. M.

After the assembly the initiation of new members of Phi Beta Kappa will be held at Shafer Hall.

Professor Ward Describes Three Medieval Cathedrals

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On Wednesday, February 25, in the Art Lecture Room, Professor Clarence Ward of Oberlin gave an illustrated lecture on *French Cathedrals*.

Mr. Ward first set the stage for his discussion by presenting in brief summary the artistic, political and social conditions of the Middle Ages. In his discussion of the cathedrals themselves, he limited his talk to Chartres, Amiens, and Rheims, as representative of three stages in the development of structure and sculpture.

The cathedral of Notre Dame at Chartres shows, in its great tympanum, a transition from Romanesque to Gothic. The subjects of the various sculptures in the doorway and in the columns, scenes from the life of the Virgin, the judgment, the Last Supper, were indicative of the story-interest which was an important function of the cathedral decorations.

In the beautifully graceful cathedral of Amiens, the lecturer centered our attention upon the sculptured panels illustrating various prophetic texts—for this has been rightly known as the Cathedral of prophecy. Here, too, Mr. Ward observed a changing conception of the Virgin—her sculptured likeness becomes more friendly, gentler, than at Chartres. The sculpture of Amiens is also of a more gentle and more graceful type.

In the cathedral of Notre Dame at Rheims, certainty of intercession rather than fear of judgment becomes, Mr. Ward pointed out, the keynote to the subject of the sculptures. Thus the Virgin takes the central place in the great doorway, while the Judgment is relegated to the sides. In this cathedral, the last which Mr. Ward's limited time permitted him to discuss, we saw a drawing together of sculptural influences. Rheims has been considered the national cathedral of France—to which workmen from all parts of the country contributed their work; and their varied styles and interests may be traced in the Rheims sculptures.

Boston Man Will Address Book Collectors' Gathering

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If you are interested in collecting books, you will be welcome at an informal gathering to be held at the Phi Sigma house on Wednesday evening, March 11, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Mr. Zoltán Haraszti, editor of the monthly publication of the Boston Public Library, *More Books*, will be present at the meeting to open the discussion on the general subject of book collecting.

Miss Brown Publishes Book On Printing

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It is not often that the layman has an opportunity to peer behind the pages of a book and be initiated into the history of its making. The book appears in smooth and finished form; the reader rarely realizes the adventures and difficulties that have gone into its formation.

Miss Emily C. Brown, Assistant Professor of Economics, has recently sent to the publishers her book entitled, *The Book and Job Printing Industry of Chicago: A Study of Organization of Employers and their Relations with Labor*. Although it is a new book still in the hands of the University of Chicago Press, it already has a past, in the story of its making.

Let those who go down into the depths over the novel course take heart. All books are not written in a semester. Miss Brown was a member of the Research Department of the national trade association, The United Typothetae of America, as far back as 1920. There she gained an intimate knowledge of the printing industry and began acquaintance with the subject matter of her book. It was in 1925, however, that she actually began work

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Committee On Junior Month Asks Candidates To Sign

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The Junior Month Committee is now beginning its search for a new candidate for this year. This month in New York is offered by the Charity Organization Society of New York to one girl in the Junior class of each of the twelve leading girls' colleges of the East. It is devoted to an earnest study of the realities of social work. Together the girls visit institutions such as children's court, Ellis Island, the Medical Center, Settlement Houses and many others. They meet and talk with well-known leaders of the city such as R. W. de Forest, president of the C. O. S.; W. K. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and vice president of the Society; Commissioner of Labor, Frances Perkins; G. W. Kuchwey, former warden of Sing Sing; Portes K. Lee, director of the N. Y. School of Social Work; Lawson Purdy of the

(*Continued on Page* 7, *Col.* 2 & 3)

Miss Manwaring Discusses Art Of Romantic Gardening

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On Wednesday afternoon, February 25, Professor Manwaring, of the departments of English Literature and Composition, read a paper on "Romantic Landscapes" before a group of Botany students and other interested people. Miss Manwaring is an authority on this subject, her book *Italian Landscape In Eighteenth Century England* having been published in 1925. Miss Manwaring pictured vividly the romantic movement of the eighteenth century as it expressed itself in gardening tastes. Her talk was illustrated with slides made from plans and prints contemporary with the period.

It was a time of changing tastes. "Romantik," defined as "belonging to or that savors of romance," was interpreted to mean something strange and different. In designers as well as in painters of landscape there was a reaction against the classic regularity of plantings architecturally laid out like the grounds of Versailles. A garden had been a formally constructed place for social gatherings; it became an

(*Continued on Page* 8, *Col.* 2)

CAMPUS CRIER

The Model League of Nations Assembly of New England will meet here Friday and Saturday, March 6 and 7. Friday afternoon from 3 to 5 there will be simultaneous meetings of the six Commissions in Founders Hall. Friday evening from 8:30 to 12 in Alumnae Hall there will be a dance for delegates to the Model League. Saturday the Assembly will meet in Alumnae Hall from 9:15 to 12:30, and from 1:30 to 3:30.

* * *

The Chapel Speaker on Sunday, March 8, will be Professor Rufus M. Jones of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

* * *

Mrs. Hawes of the Art Department will lecture on the sculptures of the Parthenon Monday, March 9, in the Lecture Hall of the Art Museum.

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Different types of secretarial work and their relation to business opportunities will be described by three Wellesley College alumnae, Helen Swormstedt Mansfield, 1918, Mary E. Ladd, 1927, and Rosamund Barney, 1923. The meeting is on Tuesday, March 10th, at 4:40 in Z. A. House. Tea at 4:15.

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Professor Emma P. Carr, head of the Chemistry Department of Mount Holyoke College, will give a lecture on *Some Deductions from the Study of the Absorption Spectra*, March 11, at 4:30.

* * *

For those interested in banking a field trip has been arranged to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, on Wednesday, March 11th. The number is limited to 20 students. Those who wish to go must register at the Personnel Bureau by March 9th.

Christian Romance Subject Of Recent Shop Club Talk

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The Romance of Barlaam and Joasaph was the subject of the talk given by Miss Sirapie Der Nersessian, of the Department of Art, at a meeting of Shop Club on last Thursday evening, at Horton House.

The romance is one of the most popular stories of the Middle Ages; it is said to be a Christian transposition of the life of Buddha made about the sixth or seventh centuries.

Miss Der Nersessian showed miniatures in Byzantine manuscripts, dating from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries, which illustrated her talk on this Christian Romance of the Middle Ages.

Seniors

It is customary for the senior class as a whole to make a special contribution to the Students' Aid Society. This senior gift is intended to enable the class to share in the work which the Society has been doing for those members of the class who have needed help during the course of their college career. The Society has loaned and given to the class of 1931 almost $20,000, and the class should therefore make every effort to make its gift as generous as possible. Each member of the senior class will be approached during the week of March 9, and it is urged that it be remembered that this offers an opportunity for the class to assume a part of its responsibility and at the same time to aid the Society in continuing its work in assisting the members of future classes of the college.

Senate Makes Changes In Number Of Rulings

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At the meeting of the Senate on February 26 a number of questions were discussed and decisions reached. It was voted that house chairmen should take office in the spring so that they may work with the Supreme Court officials throughout their term. Permission was given for Phi Sigma and Shakespeare societies to give a combined dance on March 7.

The following changes in the calendar for the spring were made:

Honors Day	March 12
Orchestra Concert	May 7
Song Competition	May 5
Last Step singing	May 26
Meetings of Department Club moved to May 8 from May 22	

(*Continued on Page* 4, *Col.* 4)

Juniors In Spain Combine Study With Valuable Trips

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Reports from the Wellesley College girls who are spending their Junior year in residence, travel and study in Spain under the administration of Smith College, give every evidence of the success of the experiment in the first year of its inauguration. The group composed of Marie Linehan, Helen McLaughlin, Sylvia Breck and Bernice Foster spent the month of August in preliminary study in Santander, a summer resort on the northern seacoast, under the direction of Miss Lorna Lavery, and since September they have been located in Madrid.

They are enrolled in the University and the Centro de Estudios Historicos, where their program includes Phonetics, History of Literature, History of Spain, and History of Art. Additional work in composition is given under private instruction. Two of the students are enrolled in a course in the Instituto Francés given under auspices of the University of Toulouse. Vacations have been spent in trips to Granada, the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, and later the scene of Washington Irving's *Tales from the Alhambra;* to Sevilla, where is located the famous Colombian library; to the Escorial, where twenty of Spain's former Kings and Queens lie buried; to

(*Continued on Page* 2, *Col.* 3)

Speaker Traces Growth Of Christian Kingdom Of God

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On Wednesday evening, February 25, Professor George La Piana of Harvard University gave the second in a series of lectures sponsored by the Biblical History Department. Professor La Piana spoke on *The Kingdom of God in Early Christianity and Augustine's City of God*.

The early Christians inherited from Judaism a rigid monotheism together with the lofty moral teaching of the Hebrews. Their ethics had much in common with philosophical schools of the type of the Stoics, but they lacked a definite religious element which is essential to ethics. The Christian religion assumed at an early period the character of a system of morals. Stressing self-effacement, it appealed to the poor and downtrodden classes, although it was by no means a revolutionary movement. Mystical ideas permeated the early doctrine, the groups of followers believing that Jesus was soon to come to inaugurate the kingdom of God and that a direct intervention of heaven would bring about this change. Since "the Kingdom of God was at

(*Continued on Page* 5, *Col.* 2)

DANCING FOLLOWS BARN SPRING EVENT

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On Saturday, March 14, Barnswallows Association will present, as its Spring Informal program, a competition between the three lower classes. Each class is planning to give a one-act play directed by a girl from the class. This spring Barn promises a handsome trophy as reward for the winning play. In awarding this prize to one of the three entrants for the competition, both acting and production will be taken into consideration.

There will be dancing after the plays. This is the first time Barn has had dancing after a program of Informals.

The plays chosen reveal interesting variety. The Junior play, directed by Janet Rosenthal, is to be Lord Dunsany's well-known *A Night at an Inn*. This may prove an experiment worthy of Eva Le Gallienne and her players, since the play contains only men's parts. Lillian Libman, '33, has chosen *The Boor* by Chekhov as the Sophomores' presentation. The interest of this, in contrast to the exciting plot of the Dunsany play, is chiefly in

(*Continued on Page* 2, *Col.* 2)

Non-Conformity Advocated In Talk By Henry Cadbury

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The last lecture in the series sponsored by the Department of Biblical History under the general title, *The Kingdom of God and the Kingdoms of Men*, was given on Monday evening, March 2, at Alumnae Hall by Professor Henry Cadbury of Bryn Mawr. Professor Cadbury treated the subject from the standpoint of the dual play of these forces in the thoughts and actions of the modern individual.

Taking as his text the words of Paul in a letter to the Romans, "Be not conformed, but be ye transformed," Professor Cadbury showed the part that non-conformity takes in the application of these ideas. This non-conformity, he said, is as old as the struggle between divine and human forces; and comes to modern religious thought in the form almost of tradition.

The ability of religion to change itself, meanwhile preserving its fundamental ideas, is one of the things which, in Professor's Cadbury's opinion, gives religion its power and force. The Bible is itself an evidence of this fact. Many of the teachings of the prophets and of Jesus, and many of the religious experiences of such great figures as Job and Paul of Tarsus testify to the force that comes from this ability of religion to raise itself out of the past.

Non-conformity applied to daily existence leads, Professor Cadbury remarked, to a struggle with social standards. Applied more specifically to modern American life, it brings up the problem of reconciliation between the belief in the miraculous and the

(*Continued on Page* 2, *Col.* 3)

Phi Beta Kappa

—:—

Elected to Membership, March 2, 1931:

Evelyn M. Acomb
Virginia Chapman
Marion C. Davis
Catherine Durant
Norma H. Farber
Bing-chung Ling
Anna L. Maher
Edith F. Pavlo
Barbara Pinnell
Sarah G. Thomas

THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

PERRY is back from his Washington's birthday vacation, and that combined with the fun of looking down at, in and on Prom has made him rather dislike the ordinary hard work of snooping, or rather peregrinating, around campus for news. He had, however, become interested, during his brief vacation, in the League of Nations, and so enjoyed going to meetings on that subject in order to become even more interested in the Model League which is to meet at Wellesley.

* * *

THE spring spirit is in the air! There is almost a hint that graduation, Tree Day, and such things are near, for Perry has been reading Cap and Gown notices, and items announcing tryouts for Tree Day.

* * *

THEN, too, there have been notices cerning the *last* personnel conferences for seniors. After freshman, junior, senior conferences, there is ominous finality in the thought of attending a personnel conference for the last time.

* * *

PERRY has just heard one more interesting story concerning a member of the Wellesley faculty. A member of the department of literature, shortly after editing the Modern Readers' Series of *Marius the Epicurean,* was horrified to find herself mentioned, in a critical magazine article, as the author of said *Marius the Epicurean.*— This might, thinks Perry, be recommended as one of the short cuts to fame.

* * *

THERE are constantly reported strange deeds done by Wellesley girls, but one of the strangest was the leaving, presumably by some Wellesleyite, of one shoe in the mud along the path leading from Tower to Agora. Could it have been some politically minded damsel, overly interested in the recent Agora debate, who preferred leaving her shoe stuck in the mud to missing a moment of the controversy? Perry regrets that no murder or lesser crime has been committed recently, for he feels sure that he would make a wily detective, and that it would be quite entertaining to trace the Wellesly Cinderella by her slipper. This, at least, would be more fun than the usual routine of pressman work.

* * *

PERHAPS the most astute readers will detect a tone of bitterness in some of Perry's remarks? This is not without cause. He is, in the first place, rather mournful at the sight of the old Ad building being slowly torn to bits—he would prefer seeing it demolished at one fell swoop, and besides, when he went to mail a laundry box the other day, the window was shut down, and a general air of ruin and desertion prevailed.

* * *

IN addition, he cut a class on a Calendar day, and as he forgets to sign in the little notebook, he has to go around campus with a string tied around his finger, to remind himself, and he feels very conspicuous.

* * *

HE also is still bitter about the manner in which he was forced to return from an otherwise pleasant week-end. He, in company with five or six Wellesley girls, had taken the Sunday night train which stops at Wellesley, and had asked the porter to wake him. This was overlooked, for some reason, and he was awakened by general agitation exactly four minutes before the train pulled into the station. Two of the girls had managed to get dressed, but the rest were forced to ride into Boston and then back to Wellesley on another train—decidedly annoying after a hard and busy week-end.

* * *

LAST Saturday afternoon six pupils of Miss Blanche Brocklebank presented a program of pianoforte music at Wesleyan Hall, Boston, among their number several Wellesley undergraduates. They were assisted by Ellen Craftes and Frances Donnell. The program was as follows:

Concerto in G minor — *Mendelssohn*
Andante
Presto
Ruth Berman

Allegro from Faschinschwank — *Schumann*
Nina Tucker

Etude in D Flat — *Liszt*
Helen Holstein

Two Waltzes — *Brahms*
Marcia
Berceuse from *Puppets* — *Casella*
Polka
Blue Danube Waltzes — *Strauss-Schulz-Evler*
Ellen Craftes and Frances Donnell

Prelude in F sharp minor
Prelude in B flat major — *Chopin*
Etude in C minor
Nancy Nichols

A Ballad Told at Candlelight — *Cyril Scott*
Polichinelle — *Villa-Lobos*
Mouvement perpetuel — *Ponlenc*
Le Jongleur — *Toch*
Jeanne Hoffman

Concerto in G minor
Allegro Scherzando — *Saint-Saens*
Presto
Sarah Supplee

* * *

DESPITE the sanction of the little typed sign on the abandoned Ad Building door, there has been sport on the lake—not skating and hockey, but ice boating, that delight of the village schoolboys. Who said spring?

Perry the Pressman

ALUMNAE NOTES

ENGAGED

'29 Blanche Eleanor Sweet to Mr. Gordon Farrand Rogers, Mass. Inst. of Tech., '29

MARRIED

'24 May de Forest to Mr. Oliver Hiram Payne, February 28.

'28 Katharine Slocum to Mr. Benton Brooks Owen, February 26.

BIRTHS

'27 To Marion Fowler Hunt, a second child, Roger Browne, January 31.

'29 To Elizabeth Parks Killian, a daughter, Caroline Makepeace, February 26.

DEATHS

'12 Mrs. Charles Davis, mother of Helen I. Davis, February 22.

'22 Helen Powers Campbell, in February.

DANCING FOLLOWS BARN SPRING EVENT

(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 5)

character, and in light, amusing satirization of Russian types. Adra Armitage, '34, will coach the Freshman play, *Wurzel Flummery,* one of A. A. Milne's flights of fancy.

The casts of the plays are as follows:

For *A Night at an Inn*—

A. E. Scott-Fortescue (the Toff)	Elizabeth Roosa
William Jones	Mildred Adell
Albert Thomas	Elizabeth Keith
Jacob Smith (Sniggers)	Violet-Page Koteen
First Priest of Klesh	Elizabeth Pond
Second Priest of Klesh	Virginia Wood
Third Priest of Klesh	Elise Davis
Klesh	Marjorie Foster

For *The Boor*—

Mrs. Popov	Elsbeth J. Reuter
Smirnov	Evelyn Siegel
Luka	Lee Maddox

For *Wurzel Flummery*—

Mr. Crawshaw	Molly Ames
Mrs. Crawshaw	Ruth Bergeson
Viola	Bernice Bernstein
Richard Merlton	Marian Johnson
Denis Clifton	Katharine Grubbs

CADBURY LECTURES ON NON-CONFORMITY

(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 5).

accceptance of scientific discoveries. With this question arises then that of the rivalry between the Kingdom of God and the Kingdoms of Men. According to the views of Professor Cadbury, much of this rivalry has been eliminated in modern society by a merging of the two ideas, the one of an unseen world, and the other of a seen world, into a single ideal.

With this ideal governing his actions, the modern non-conformist looks to the present and not to the future. His City of God exists today and not in the days to come. Thus he evaluates society as it concerns him personally; and his non-conformity begins at home. This does not mean that the non-conformist is eccentric, nor that he is a heretic. It simply means, according to Professor Cadbury, that he is a conscientious observer of his own ideals. In this way, non-conformity to government means not only good citizenship in obedience to the right, and conscientious objection to the wrong, but also real constructive work in eliminating the evils of modern society.

In closing, Professor Cadbury remarked that the dangers incurred by non-conformity are few and apply more distinctly to the individual than to society as a whole. Everyone, in his opinion, should have a City of God, an ideal toward which he conducts his whole life. Whether or not this City does exist is not the thing that matters; what is really important is non-conformity, obedience to that City's laws.

STUDENTS COMBINE STUDY WITH TRAVEL

(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 4)

Toledo, Salamanca Segovia, Barcelona and other points of interest in the surrounding provinces. Supplementary to the formal instruction is this invaluable orientation into the historical and cultural phases of Spanish life of the past as well as of the present.

The Residencia de Senoritas in whose dormitories the group is located forms a focal point for all women students engaged in intellectual pursuits. Such association affords great opportunity for the forming of intimate relationships with the students not only from Madrid and the provinces of Spain but from numerous other foreign countries there represented.

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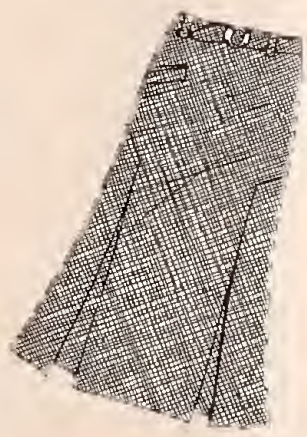

Flannel skirts with a pleat and a flare
$3

Skirts that settle the pleat versus flare question by having both. Small stitched down pleats combine with slight flares to give a low placed fullness. Worn with the blouses, they make an ideal outfit. Ashes of roses, grey blue, green. $3.00.

New Meeting Hall For League of Nations at Geneva

LEAGUE LOOKS BACK ON WORK OF DECADE

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Last year saw the tenth birthday of the League of Nations. From a small peace organization starting on January 10, 1920, with thirteen nation members, it has developed today into a powerful world organization with a membership of fifty-four nations, the United States, Russia, and Turkey being the only conspicuous absentees.

The purpose of the League as stated in the preamble of the Covenant is "to promote international coöperation and to achieve international peace and security." Its organization consists of an Assembly, meeting once a year, a Council holding quarterly meetings, and a Secretariat to look after Civil Service work. But while the Assembly and the Council meet only at set intervals, technical organizations and Permanent Advisory Bodies, appointed by the Assembly and Council, carry on continuously the work of the League. Through these committees and commissions much work of permanent value has been accomplished.

By the time the First Assembly of the League met, late in 1920, the thirteen members of the preceding January had swelled to 42. Until 1924, however, the League seemed to be in a *cul-de-sac* at Geneva, restricted to humanitarian or minor problems. Its first years, as a result, were occupied with organization and method; technical, humanitarian, and subsidiary work.

A turning point came with Locarno in 1925. The following year Germany formally entered the League and at the same time Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, decided to attend all Council sessions in person. The French and German ministers, Messrs. Briand and Stresemann, immediately followed suit. Since then, Council meetings have become quarterly meetings of principal foreign statesmen of the utmost importance in discussing and adjusting world political problems.

The preservation and the organization of peace is the reiterated purpose of the League, and to carry it out, an ambitious and world-encompassing program was attempted and in part succeeded in the last decade. It consisted, briefly, of the prevention of war through mediation; the organization of peace through arbitration, security and disarmament, that inseparable trinity; through development of coöperation in finance, economics, transits, and through improvement of international, social, cultural, and humanitarian relationships.

Such a program is breath-taking yet much of it has been carried out since 1920. Eighteen political disputes have been referred to and settled by the League through mediation, one of them between Bulgaria and Greece, after war had begun. Arbitration, security, and disarmament have been thoroughly studied and discussed. Locarno with its pacts of mutual assistance has helped, and at the close of 1930 the Preparatory Commission for the World Disarmament Conference announced February, 1932, as the definite date for that long anticipated conference.

Financial work has been substantial and thorough. Starting in the early days with the Brussels Conference, it has developed through a series of nine reconstruction loans and studies of general world-wide interest. Work in the field of economics has recently come to the fore. In 1927, the World Economic Conference was held, and in 1929 proposals for a Customs Truce and a United States of Europe were made.

Perhaps the most technical of all League activities has been in the field of communication and transits. There a great deal of a practical nature has been accomplished. European tourists should especially thank the League in this line, since great reductions have been made in passport fees; visas have been abolished, and travel of all kinds has been greatly simplified.

Lastly, the League has done much for world health and has handled danger spots in the most widely separated parts of the globe. Opium and the white slave traffic, too, are gradually being restricted by the League.

The field of League activities has been immense. It is indeed a world organization dealing on a consequently gigantic scale. "The first period of organization, experimentation, and emergency action," says Arthur Sweetser, "is over; the second of fulfillment and development is at hand. The decade of the League of Nations just past will undoubtedly become known as the period when a wholly new system of international intercourse was introduced into the life of the nations."

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LEAGUE DISCUSSED BY COLLEGE SPEAKER

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On Tuesday afternoon, February 24, Miss Elizabeth Stevenson of the Department of Economics gave the second of a series of lectures on the League of Nations. This talk continued the explanation of the League and its function begun two weeks ago by Miss Overacker.

When the League first came into being, the necessity for such an organization and the effectiveness of its procedure were constantly questioned. When the League began, it had the colossal task of cleaning Europe, making itself a permanent organization, and of maintaining the future peace of the world. To make its undertakings doubly difficult, its significance had to be forced upon a world that had just emerged from war, when all countries had an acute sense of nationality.

To make her discussion more explicit and to indicate the nature of the questions that the League considers, Miss Stevenson read selections from the Official Report of the Assembly of the League for its eleventh meeting, which took place last fall, while the Council then convened for the sixtieth and sixty-first time. The Assembly was opened by the acting President of the Council of the League, who stressed the necessity for "identity of views as to our joint obligations." The main problems of the session were the organization of peace and the economic situation. The President showed that the interrelations of national policies had now become a recognized fact.

For the sake of accuracy and simplicity, the work of the League is divided up into committees, each of which pursues a division of the subject. Each country sends delegates to each committee.

The League is internally organized into the Secretariat, which is really a permanent international civil service. This body is always at Geneva and maintains an enormous number of stenographers. The Secretariat is likewise divided up into sections, the members of which have special knowledge of their subject. Expert opinion from anywhere in the world may be used at any time. Among the divisions of the Secretariat are committees for the discussion of Economics and Finance, Health, and Transit.

Miss Stevenson has been at Geneva when the League was in session and she illustrated her lecture with reminiscences of that time. Both French and English are used for official languages, all remarks being translated from one tongue to another. The delegates are all arranged alphabetically, so there is no partiality shown.

At the last session arrangements were made that aircraft and motors always get to the League regardless of conditions. Disarmament and M. Briand's scheme were discussed. In the interests of international peace, the League has money to lend to countries who are not prepared for war. Health, especially diseases of the East, such as plague and cholera, was considered. France offered to start an International Health Institute in Paris. To facilitate the study of the statistics of all countries, a system has been worked out which can be used as a standard. A recent action of the League, that of lending money to Greek refugees who returned from Turkey, was reported to have worked out successfully. The opium problem was also discussed at the last session. Miss Stevenson concluded her lecture by saying that the reports of the Assembly of the League of Nations from year to year show evolution, and progression from the realms of theory into more specific and practical fields.

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MODEL LEAGUE HAS FOUR YEAR HISTORY

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In contrast to the present meeting of the Model League of Nations, the three previously held all discussed the same three subjects: disarmament, arbitration and security.

The first meeting was held at Amherst in the spring of 1928; there, in addition to the three main topics discussed there was also held an International Economic Conference modeled after the one which met in Geneva in 1927. The second assembly of the Model League met at Mount Holyoke in April 1929. This meeting added to the regular procedure a model conference of the International Labor Organization. The third session of the Model League was held at Yale in April, 1930, where the chief subject for discussion was the Monroe Doctrine.

In its organization and development the Model League of Nations has been given support and encouragement by several outstanding people interested in student organizations and in student activities. Among others are Sir Herbert Ames, who is connected with the Foreign Policy Association, and Manley O. Hudson.

——— -:- ———

LOST

—-:-—

A Princeton Gateway Club Pin on Thursday, February 26, bearing the initials J. H. S. If found please return to Alta Wiggins, 502 Cazenove.

VOWELS INCREASE WOES OF SPELLING

—-:-—

Spelling would be far easier to learn and to teach if it were not for the hazards offered by the temperamental vowels, "a," "e," "i," and "u." "o" alone presents relatively few problems according to an analysis of common errors, described in the *New York Times*.

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931

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Entered as second-class matter, October 10, 1919, at the Post Office at Wellesley Branch, Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized October 30, 1919.

Welcome

—:—

In this day of internationalism, of controversy, sincere or insincere, but at least high-sounding, on subjects of world peace and friendly relations between government and government, it is with eagerness that we seize upon every opportunity for enlightenment. Sluggish though we may appear in our perusal of newspapers, uninformed though we may feel ourselves to be on political questions, we are at least conscious of our sluggishness, of our ignorance. And this week we have with us what should prove an adequate stimulus even for our abnormally high threshold. We welcome, therefore, the Assembly of the Model League of Nations as the long-sought elixir of life, the philosopher's stone which will rouse, at our very touch, our placid minds to fiery controversy and even, if such things can be, to sane and logical reasoning on topics of world importance. With hopes ever sanguine, we hail the advent of this weekend's activities as the dawn of a new era, of an age of new enlightenment, new interests.

But we should not wish to suggest, in our enthusiasm for goodly realms and kingdoms yet to conquer, that those kingdoms have been entirely beyond our ken. We welcome the Assembly of the Model League as well for its fulfillment of interests already aroused as for its suggestion of new problems. We welcome the Assembly as a vehicle whereby we may impart to others such opinions as we have formed, whereby we may enlarge and reshape those opinions in accordance with the views of other students. We welcome the Assembly again, even more heartily, when we consider its subject for this year; for the Briand plan is familiar even to the most ignorant of us as a question provocative of keen curiosity and varying opinion.

And we welcome the Assembly of the Model League, finally, as an excellent means of intercollegiate contact. We greet the delegates to our campus, we extend to them our sincerest wishes for a pleasant sojourn in Wellesley, and we hope that for them and for us the meetings at Alumnae will prove a valuable and permanent asset, not only in the political information they will furnish, but in the acquaintances with which they will provide us among our neighbors and contemporaries.

Getting By

—:—

In view of the controversy, occasionally subdued, but at times vehement, which is now being raged over the academic standards maintained for us, by the administration, we feel that it might be well to add our opinion to that of the other members of the college. We have felt for a long time that there is something demoralizing in a system which does not abide by the rules it lays down; the objection has been recently emphasized because of the new system of quality points instituted with the class of 1934.

Although we think that the demand on the Freshmen should be lightened in their first semester, new conditions being difficult and adaptation being necessarily a slow process, we entirely agree in principle with the aims of the new plan. We believe that to enforce C work is to make no unreasonable demand; to expect less of a person to whom college is supposed to mean certain definite ideals of work and learning is to underestimate the intelligence of the group.

But, since the administration has recognized this fact, we do not understand why those who exhibit inability or unwillingness to maintain these standards are allowed to continue their connection with the college. We realize that to abolish probation would be unfair; for there may always be untoward circumstances which will cause temporary decline. That this "pro" privilege, however, should be granted any one person for semesters on end seems to us unfair to the girl herself, unjust to the other members of the college, and inconsistent with the aims of the administration. It is unfair to the girl because it encourages her to stay in a place where, because of incapacity or disinclination, she does not belong, where, therefore, she is wasting her time. It is unjust to the rest of the college, in that the grade and interest of classroom work is necessarily lowered by every unfitted student. And it is not consistent with the aims of the administration because it completely offsets the effect of demanding more quality points by facilitating disregard of this requirement.

We are unable to understand the motives for such inconsistency. If Wellesley is to retain its reputation among the finest of the country's colleges and universities, we do not see how it can allow numbers of poor students to drag along through semesters of strain and torment, till finally, by one tremendous effort, they just manage to squeeze across the line.

Shall We Debate?

With the debates at Agora last week an ancient custom was revived—a custom that had been laid to rest for ever with the vanished pomps of yesterday. It was then supposed that Wellesley possessed no interest in the art of Demosthenes; it was proved last week that Wellesley does possess such an interest, and a very lively one. That proof, appearing at a time when Smith and Vassar have just joined the New England league of debating, is provocative of thought—and perhaps of action.

FREE PRESS COLUMN

—:—

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 10 A. M. on Sunday.

Editor's Note: We have received an unsigned Free Press from a member of 1933 about the criticism of the senior promenade play, and about our policy in general. Since the NEWS does not publish anonymous letters, will the author of the letter, if she wishes us to publish it, please reveal her name to the editorial board in accordance with the policy stated at the head of this column.

JUSTIFICATION

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

The letter in the Free Press column of last week's NEWS, challenging the present system of self-help, suggests a certain shallowness of reasoning, as well as evident unfamiliarity with the facts.

It seems to be inherent in human nature that some few individuals are sufficiently unprincipled to take advantage of aid to which they are not entitled. *Nevertheless*, the fact remains, and can not be altered, that many students in college are in real need of financial assistance and must be helped. Is it fair to judge all by one or two? It can hardly seem lack of principle when one realizes the number of girls who consider the aid a loan and pay it back after college, bit by bit.

I might further suggest the danger of criticizing on the basis of appearance alone. Surely, it must occur to some of you that a fur coat may be a gift from a generous friend.

Ella Poland,
Chairman of Senior Students' Aid Fund.

DEFENSE

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

My classmate's appraisal of the cooperative house as a haven for the poor girl who thereby steps to the heights of great luxury while other long-suffering impecunious friends subsist on a much lower level and deny themselves aid from the college seems to me not quite fair. It has never been my impression in three years of coöperative house experience that the college wished to maintain in these institutions houses for paupers living at the minimum of subsistence. If that were the purpose, the college has every opportunity to refuse aid to avaricious applicants, as every girl is required to present a record of income and expenditures before being admitted to the scholarship or coöperative house lists. I should like to ask my classmate to reconsider:

How many girls in Freeman and Norumbega are able to maintain a standard of luxury above that of any other girls in the college? How many of them constitute that group of "the best dressed girls in college"? Does it occur to her that trips abroad may be given, that fur coats may be earned, that careful and intelligent buying may enable a girl to dress in a civilized fashion without great expenditure? Perhaps the few inmates of coöperative houses whom she has attacked are merely the more enterprising of the college's less wealthy members. Perhaps their willingness to work in a coöperative house is indicative of more real fiber than the willingness of some others to deny themselves what they might otherwise have were they not too proud openly to join the ranks of the poor but ambitious. What of those who accept scholarships from the college and live in Tower Court, thereby being able to wear three-dollar stockings, eat at Seiler's, own fur coats, enjoy trips to New York and abroad, and still escape the criticism of those who desire the poor girls to be not only poor but without all worldly effects? *1931*

CRITICISM?

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

The subject of criticism has been adequately discussed before, but the desired results have not appeared. As a Sophomore I do not feel I command sufficient authority in turn to criticize a Senior critic. However, I do feel that last week's comment upon the play presented by the William and Mary Dramatic Club was harsh and discourteous. To condemn the efforts of the dramatic club of another college, which has come to us in some manner as our guest, to the extent of acknowledging that "there were some moments that were endurable" seems to me wholly unjustifiable.

To the argument for honest, frank criticism I can only reply that I was present at the play and enjoyed it. I do not mean to infer that I thought the production perfect and without a fault. As an avowed amateur performance this would be impossible. But the object of the play was to entertain and amuse, and from the bursts of laughter (in which I detected no "disappointment") from the audience that greeted the "near-funny" lines I think that its purpose was accomplished.

In defense of the English accenting which has been so strongly derided as "at best, a feigned accent—super-imposed on and mingled with a slight southern accent and enunciated in cockney," I can only say that the critic must have attended the play in a hyper-sensitive state of mind; and that the fault thus harshly exposed was not observed by at least one member of the audience.

1933

A FREE PRESS FOR FREE PRESSES

—:—

To the Wellesley College News:

Until one gets blue in the face one can flood the NEWS with Free Presses and—accomplish nothing. But with hope springing eternally in our idealistic hearts we respectfully suggest—perhaps in vain—that some notice be taken of these expressions of student opinion. There exists no other good medium for expression of student opinion except painstaking petitions. We can not afford time or money in sending telegrams or letters of complaint to the administration or organizations under criticism, as do good United States citizens to their representatives in Washington. The most we can do is to write a Free Press and then sit back hopefully awaiting either an explanation or a change. We feel that some of our Free Presses have been sufficiently to the point to merit such treatment. Please will some one do something?

M. F., '32
E. B., '34
K. S., '31

Society Elections

—:—

New society members:

1931

Griffin, Mary	Phi Sigma
Kelly, Ellen	Zeta Alpha
Weaver, Ruth	Alpha Kappa Chi

1932

Brockett, Susan	Alpha Kappa Chi
Walker, Alice	Shakespeare
Yaple, Virginia	Phi Sigma

Rules Are Altered At Senate Meeting

—:—

(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 4)

The subject of chaperons was brought up with emphasis on the fact that loss of chaperon privileges is complete and applies to Wellesley chaperons as well as outside ones. Furthermore, chaperons must be Alumnae of five years' standing or persons of corresponding age.

Several other subjects were discussed, among them the problem of lessening the noises in dormitories.

GOAL

—:—

If, while in youth
We crave to adventure,
'Tis only 'cause later
Comes senile dementure.
The ultimate end
Of being at college
'Tis a man to acquire,
Not abstracted knowledge:
Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth,
What does it mattra,
All we seek is an Antony
To foil our Cleopatra;
Law students, business school,
Engineers, unclassified,
Fraternity, non-fraternity,
Leave us quite unpassified.
Athletes, Phi Betes,
On pro or not;
Men—rot!
But after all,
Could we do without
A telephone call
Or two?

(They *pay* Ogden Nash for writing this stuff.)

Sing a song of Wellesley girls
With muscles in their arms,
Of codfish balls and wat'ry soup,
And midnight fire-alarms,
Of Henry P. and Testaments
And other Sophomore pet laments,
Of gym and math and phil and psych,
A freshman on an ancient bike,
Of berets, oxfords, and raccoon,
Of bells at morning, night, and noon,
Of rhymes that trite and triter grow,
And since of this it must be so,
We'll stop.

BALLAD

—:—

There is a ballad sung of old
That Percy did not know:
'Tis a strange, strange tale of a Wellesley maid
And the demon known as Pro.

In Noanett there lived a maid,
And a pretty maid was she;
She danced at noon, she danced at night,
She even danced at tea.

She rouged her lips and blacked her brows
And waved her yellow hair;
Small thought she had of chemistry;
For lit she had no care.

She rouged her lips and blacked her brows
And packed her suitcase full;
And the moon fell over her left shoulder
As out the train did pull.

She heaved a sigh and in her berth
She laid her down to sleep;
She heard no sound, she saw no sight,
Her slumber was so deep.

"And who are you, my pretty maid,
That my power you should defy?
That with barely sixteen credit points,
On week-ends you should fly?"

"And who are you, my pretty maid,
That with many a quiz to go,
You thus should dare to brave the wrath
Of the terrible demon Pro?"

She slumbered on, she listened not;
The consequence now see:
From sixteen have her credit points
Diminished been to three.

If this is a ballad sung of old,
It must admitted be
That terrible were the tragedies
That impressed antiquity.

The Theater

COLONIAL—*Elizabeth, the Queen*, beginning Monday

COPLEY—*Heritage*

PLYMOUTH—*The Man in Possession*

SHUBERT—*Nina Rosa*

WILBUR—*Petticoat Influence*, beginning Monday

THE MAN IN POSSESSION

—:—

The present production of the Professional Players is *The Man in Possession*, now playing at the Plymouth Theater.

The play is an amusing comedy of errors, all of which result from the treatment accorded by papa Dabney and brother Claude to Raymond Dabney, when he returns from three months' residence in prison. He is turned out of home, and the comedy comes when, as a bailiff's man, he plays the part of footman and butler in the home of his brother's fiancée. During the visit of his family to the fiancée, and during the call of a former college classmate of the new bailiff's assistant, Raymond takes matters into his own hands, disposes of all the woman's suitors, and wins her for himself.

The play has moments of delightful sprightliness. It is in the comic situations resulting from misunderstandings of Raymond's identity that it is most amusing.

Isabel Jeans plays the part of Crystal Wetherby, who poses as wealthy in order to win Raymond's money-seeking brother. The mutual discovery, through the ever-helpful Raymond, of their mistaken estimate of each other's finances brings an end to this affair.

As Raymond Dabney, Leslie Banks is altogether delightful. There is a charm and ease about his acting that fits the part. He tosses off his slightly satiric, sometimes cynical, usually amusing lines lightly.

E. F. P., '31

CAMPUS CRITIC

STUDENT RECITAL

—:—

The first of this year's student recitals took place last Friday afternoon in Billings Hall. The program comprised piano, violin, and organ solos, and a concerto for two pianos.

The highlight of the program was, without a doubt, Ruth Berman's playing of the piano part of the second and third movements of Mendelssohn's *Concerto in G minor*. Miss Berman showed herself thoroughly capable of handling these two movements, whose technical requirements are great. With a sureness of attack, with power when it was called for, with delicacy when necessary, Miss Berman played the *Concerto* brilliantly, feelingly, and stirringly, which is something of an achievement, since this music can easily degenerate into nothing more than a glorified group of finger exercises. Miss Brocklebank, of the faculty, played the piano arrangement of the orchestral parts.

Other piano solos were Schumann's *Romance in F sharp*, played by Marion Beury, whose pedaling is particularly commendable; Chopin's *Polonaise in C minor*, Op. 40, No. 2, played by Mary Louise Fox; Debussy's *Prelude in G*, played by Elsie Finkelstein; and MacDowell's *Polonaise*, capably played by Mary Hoffman.

Mary Heiss played Bach's O *Mensch, bewein' dein' sunde gross*. This difficult piece, with its continued use of the foot pedals, Miss Heiss performed with assurance.

There were two violin solos. In her playing of Francoeur-Kreisler's *Siciliano et Rigaudon*, Phyllis Friedman showed her technical skill, and at times she achieved almost beautiful tone. Mary Weyman played Schubert-Alard's *Serenade*.

E. F. P., 1931

AGORA SEMI-OPEN

—:—

The Agora Semi-Open was especially interesting because it revived an art now almost extinct in Wellesley, that of debating. The society during the year has been doing some study of modern Russia, and a debate on the question of the recognition of Russia was indeed a well-chosen means of presenting something of the work to an audience. Different teams debated the question each night, but in both cases the affirmative side, the side advocating the recognition of Russia, was successful. The short play which concluded the program gave dramatic support to the defense of Russia for it suggested the beneficent results of the Soviet regime in the life of the peasants. Yvonne Smith as the old woman did much to make the scene convincing and she was well assisted by the rest of the cast. The debating was, of course, the most important part of the program, but the play added to the interest and made the program more unified.

A. K. P., '31

SPEAKER TRACES KINGDOM OF GOD

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 4)

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hand" political and social aspects of life meant nothing to the Christians.

The Kingdom of God had a doubtful implication in the Gospels. Only the righteous and the just were to survive it was to be a spiritual and moral community of those whose god was the God of Love.

In the interim of waiting, passive resistance to existing laws and institutions was urged, a passivity which brought about the disintegration of the Roman political world. In Rome political and religious ideals were closely interwoven and with this system Christianity was incompatible. Persecutions awoke in the Christians a still greater resistance, made possible the development of Christian institutions, the creation of a system of organization living against the state, and aroused in outsiders a favorable attitude.

By the time of Constantine the church had assumed a regular place in Roman life, and the distinction between temporal and spiritual had been greatly reduced. The Church became a practical system organized to fit the needs of life and economic ideas, a philosophical rather than a mystical means of salvation, based on faith and ordered by ritual. Some of the mystical element was retained in monasticism which soon, however, became an institution.

A new conception of the Kingdom of God resulted in the beginning of the sixth century. Saint Augustine, the great figure of western Christianity, represents the transition period. The fourth and fifth centuries witnessed three political struggles, that of the old pagan religions with Christianity, the process in which Christianity was transformed internally, and the disintegration of the Western Roman Empire.

A new sense of divine mysteries was revealed, as is shown by the conversion of Augustine. Christian consciousness was making an effort to reach a consolidated doctrine. The *City of God* is a philosophy of history written by a theologian; it contains a higher vision of the destiny of man and of the universe. The occasion of its writing was the sack of Rome by the Goths in 410, which effected a new religious struggle, Christianity being deeply upset.

The *City of God* may be divided into three sections. The first five books contain a defense of Christianity; the next five are historical and philosophical, and the last twelve give a history of mankind in the light of Christianity.

An antithesis between the City of God and the earthly city appears in the last twelve books. It has often been interpreted as the contrast of church and state, but, Professor La Piana emphasized, the earthly is neither political nor geographical. The two cities are to be taken in the mystic sense. All men belong to one or the other, but the separation is spiritual. Augustine's City of God is identical with Christ's Kingdom of Heaven.

FOCUSSED ON THE SCREEN

—:—

Today, tomorrow, and Saturday the Community Playhouse will show *The Right to Love*, screened from Susan Glaspell's *Brook Evans*. In this picture, Ruth Chatterton plays the triple part of a young girl, who, when her lover dies, marries the community's voice of righteousness; the girl grown up to be the mother of a marriageable daughter; and the daughter, torn between the advice of a wise mother and a righteous father. Paul Lucas is the man whom the daughter marries, following the implication of her mother's last message. In the cast are also David Manners, George Baxter, and Irving Pichel. The second picture will be *Renegades*, with Warner Baxter, Myrna Loy, and Noah Beery. This is a thrilling account of the Foreign Legion, so exploited in recent times by the movies.

Alice Duer Miller's *The Princess and the Plumber*, with Charles Farrell, Maureen O'Sullivan, and H. B. Warner, will be shown on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. This is an altogether delightful tale of a young engineer who acts as plumber in a castle, and wins the daughter of the owner, after several amusing misunderstandings. *The Gang Buster*, with Jack Oakie playing the title role, will be the second feature. Others of importance in the cast of this picture are Jean Arthur and William Boyd.

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March 9, 10, 11

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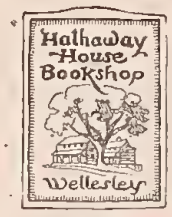

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Thurs., Fri., and Sat.
Ruth Chatterton in
"The Right to Love"
also
Warner Baxter in
"Renegades"
An Aesop's Fable Fox News

Week of March 9
Mon., Tues., and Wed.
Charles Farrell and
Maureen O'Sullivan in
"The Princess and the Plumber"
also
Jack Oakie in
"The Gang Buster"
A Burton Holmes Travelogue
Pathe News

Thurs., Fri., and Sat.
"The Royal Family of Broadway"

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It Looks Like Spring --

but we're not poets so we won't try to produce any verse—blank or otherwise.

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BIBLIOFILE

—-:-—

Adrian Glynde, by Martin Armstrong. Victor Gollancz, Ltd. London, 1930.

—-:-—

This latest novel by the author of sixteen other books, among them *All in a Day*, which was a best-seller in America, is an extraordinarily successful treatment of a well-worn theme.

Following in the honorable tradition of Samuel Butler and Somerset Maugham, to mention only two of his predecessors, Mr. Armstrong has attempted to delineate with fidelity the childhood, adolescence, and young manhood of a sensitive male. It is, however, only in reference to his subject matter that one feels tempted to compare his book with *The Way of All Flesh* or *Of Human Bondage;* Mr. Armstrong's method is not borrowed from any one recallable at the instant. And yet it must not be supposed that he has essayed here any stylistic innovations; not by his avoidance of the rules, but by his observance of them, the author has turned out a recognizably distinguished volume, though not a very great one.

Adrian Glynde, the hero of the novel, is not to be confused with the adolescent heroes of most modern novels—he stands head and shoulders above them in at least one notable aspect, the possession of a fastidious sense of humor. The excellence of the book is largely attributable to the magic conversations shut within its pages; like the talk we have imagined for the Olympian tongues of English writermen, this converse effects a graceful combination of irony, humor, reflection, and wit. Almost half the characters own to some extent a lingual facility and charm which holds the delighted reader in a happy expectation of "More, more!" Surely this characteristic is rare enough today to warrant our holding it in some respect: Mr. Armstrong must not be denied his kudos because we refuse to acclaim his new book as all critics are prone to acclaim most books—the awaited masterpiece.

Honor also to Mr. Armstrong because he has written his novel in a fine, pellucid prose style. It has few "purple passages," and even these are good. But for the most part there is a pleasant shying away from excess; the narrative is carried on by a smooth current, exactly adapted to the scenes, the situations, and the *dramatis personae*. The last are by no means unimportant considerations. Two of the characters—old Oliver Glynde and his daughter Clara—are surpassingly well done. They it is who carry the burden of the dialogues; and if ever character was delineated by free, savory, and unintimate conversation, Clara's is. There is a certain satisfaction in becoming acquainted with these people; they conform to one's own conception of witty gentlefolk. Old Oliver Glynde, Adrian's grandfather, is one of the outstanding successes of the book; and Adrian himself, though he must by the laws of his literary genus run the gamut of emotional experiences, is not without touches of marked individualtity. The whole tone of Mr. Armstrong's seventeenth volume is a happy one—disillusion without morbidity, and an ultimate assurance that with adolescence safely by, the rest will be as it was with Oliver—wisdom, grace, and humor.

H. P. L., '32

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STUDENTS ADVISED OF RADIO AUDITION

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Students of college music departments and college students generally are being informed of the announcement by the Atwater Kent Foundation of the forthcoming Fifth National Radio Audition, which offers $25,000 in cash awards and musical scholarships to the best young men and women singers in the country. It is open to anyone between the ages of 18 and 25, anywhere in the United States. The attention of college students has been called to the fact that the women's first prize of $5000 and two years' musical scholarship was won in 1929 by a college student.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN IS ESTIMATED TO DATE

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When the Soviet Government, in 1928, came to the decision to adopt a five-year plan of national development, it embarked upon one of the most interesting economic experiments of recent years. Since 1928 every phase of the daily life and needs of Russia's one hundred and sixty million people has been molded by this decision which has proved a dynamic agency for rapidly changing the conditions of life in the Soviet Union. In a recent issue, the *New Republic* states that a miraculous release from all economic hardships is not to be anticipated at the end of the Five-Year period, scheduled for December 31, 1932; on the other hand, an intimation of the success of planned exploitation and development of the national economic resources is likely.

Whether the rapid change evoked has been for the better or for the worse depends largely upon the standards one employs for judgment. In drawing up a balance sheet of the Five-Year Plan from the Soviet point of view the main favorable items have been listed in the following order of relative importance: (1) Extension of the planted acreage and harvesting of improved crops mainly as a result of the widespread introduction of state and collective farming, combined with the mechanization of agriculture. (2) Exceeding in most branches of industry the high figures of quantity output and new construction prescribed by the Five-Year Plan. (3) The elimination of non-political unemployment.

Negative Results

On the other side of the balance sheet the following negative results are listed: (1) Sharp deterioration of the general standard of living, especially in the field of food supply. (2) Weakening of agriculture through the heavy decline in livestock. (3) Failure in industry to achieve qualitative improvements corresponding to quantitative gains.

The improved harvest yield is undoubtedly one of the most important results of the Five-Year Plan, since it was formerly of little avail to plan for industrial development and export when such an important source of food and raw material as agriculture remained outside the sphere of calculation. With the execution of the Five-Year Plan, a reorganization of agriculture was begun on a socialist basis. As a first step, the 4 or 5 per cent of the Russian peasants who had reached a status comparable to that of the Western European peasant, the so-called *kulaks*, were economically ruined by the order of the Soviet regime. The destruction of the most successful individual peasants was a great factor in convincing large masses of the poor and middle class peasantry that no development was possible along the line of private ownership. This step was followed by the organization of over 20 per cent of the peasant homesteads into collective farms and the simultaneous creation of large state farms, equipped with tractors and large agricultural machines and each averaging two hundred thousand acres in size.

Thus, under the new system, groups which may include thousands of peasant families pool their land holdings, working animals and machinery, and farm the land together, sharing the profits according to the amount and quality of labor performed. Although it is too early to assume that Russia has solved her agrarian problem, the first step has been successfully negotiated without the verification of the predictions of famine and consequent political and economic collapse.

Other Items on Credit Side

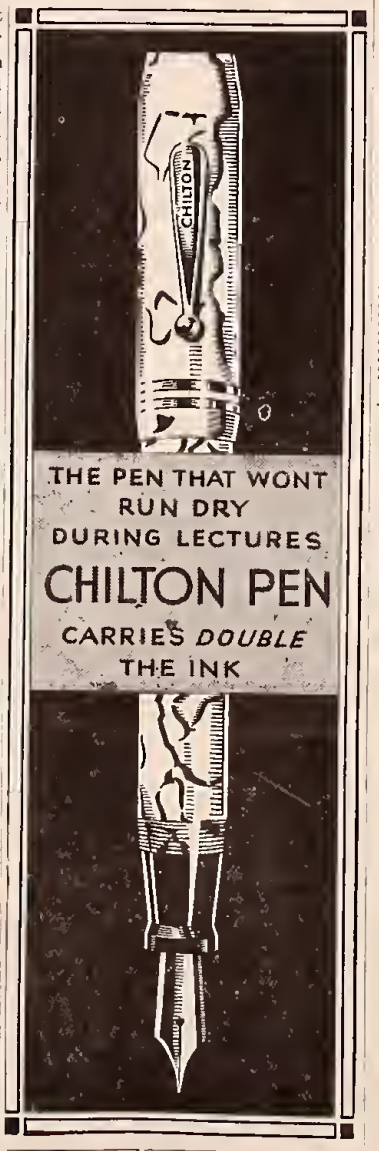
The other items on the credit side of the Five-Year Plan may be discussed more briefly. The growth of general industrial output by about 25 per cent during the past year indicates a strengthening of the country's productive capacity, even though no immediate effects in relieving the shortage of commodities are visible. This is partly because the Plan aims to develop first the basic industries such as coal and metal, which do not satisfy direct consumption needs.

The virtual abolition of unemployment is a point which Communist orators are glad to emphasize and to contrast with the present situation in England, America, and Germany. It is a little too soon, however, to be sure that the Soviet economic system has discovered a permanent cure for unemployment, since capitalist countries have also been known to reduce unemployment appreciably under two conditions, both of which exist in Russia. These are an intensive building boom and an inflation of currency which, while it operates to lower the standard of living of the wage earners, makes it easy to finance new building and hence spread employment over wider strata of the population.

Standard of Living Falls

The most serious item on the negative side of the Five-Year Plan is the severe deterioration in the standard of living since 1928. This is apparent not in the decline of money wages, but in the diminution of food stuffs and manufactured goods which in most countries money can buy. Rationing of food, almost unknown before 1928, has extended to a wider and wider circle of articles, until today it includes almost all the important articles of diet. The supply of manufactured goods is also far behind demand, and the police sometimes have to be called out when shoes or textiles are suddenly placed on sale. Such a situation would seem to indicate an overemphasis on steel ingots, kilowatts of electric power, and the like at the expense of supplying the population with such necessary commodities as locks, nails, brooms, and soap. One of the important contributary causes for the food shortage in the naturally rich agricultural regions of Soviet Union has been the exportation of food products in exchange for foreign currency in order that foreign machinery and equipment might be purchased. Another noteworthy factor is the terrific destruction of livestock by the peasants, due either to the revenge of the ruined *kulaks* or to mistakes and excesses incurred by the process of collectivization.

The Five-Year Plan has ushered in a new phase of the Revolution. Life has become more bleak, more concentrated and more fanatical under the influence of a ruthless age of steel. There is a growing emphasis upon "class" rather than esthetic standards in drama and literature; religion is condemned; economic traitors are hounded by pursuers. In short, the Five-Year Plan is an economic innovation which both inspires and terrifies the onlooker as he sees Russia in the brutal clutches of an age of steel.



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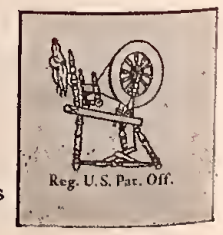

Out From Dreams and Theories

The Personnel Bureau moves this week to its new quarters, 242 Green Hall. All conferences and business appointments will henceforth be there.

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SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE RESEARCH BUREAU FOR RETAIL TRAINING

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The University of Pittsburgh trains each year a group of students for positions in stores and also in high schools which offer retail selling courses. The size of the training group is limited. To every student accepted for the course, the University grants a scholarship covering tuition fees. The scholarships are open to persons of experience, but some recent graduates are also accepted. The appointments are made early in the spring, and applications should, therefore, be made as soon as possible. Additional information may be obtained at the Personnel Bureau.

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SECRETARIAL CONFERENCES

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Mrs. Mary A. Moore, a representative of the Katharine Gibbs School, is coming to Wellesley on March 18th to interview students interested in secretarial training after graduation. All those who would like to talk with Mrs. Moore should make appointments at the Personnel Bureau.

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MACY REPRESENTATIVES HERE

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R. H. Macy is sending two representatives to Wellesley to interview students interested in the Macy training plan. They will hold conferences with seniors intending to enter department store work after graduation and with juniors who would like summer work at Macy's. At 4:40 on Monday, March 9th, in Room 124 Founders Hall, Miss Wilma Shannon of the Training Department will give a general talk on department store work. To this, members of all classes are cordially invited. Miss Shannon will speak of the qualifications necessary for success in this field, and she will outline the Macy training plan.

Girls who wish for individual conferences with Miss Shannon should see Miss Sprague in the Personnel Bureau.

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LIBRARY WORK IS SUBJECT OF SPEECH

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At 4:30 on Wednesday, February 25, Miss Jane Kennelly of the Simmons and Harvard Business Schools spoke at Shakespeare on *Library Work*.

After emphasizing the value of library training as the preliminary to almost any field of activity, Miss Kennelly went on to enumerate the various phases of this work. There are the departments in large cities where foreign children come; there are entire libraries in foreign languages, such as Spanish, where the work would be fascinating to anyone particularly proficient in that tongue; others containing nothing but art references. A position in the library of a small town would entail more responsibility, and the comparative size would be compensated for by the more distinct sense of the co-ordination of the various parts. There are the picturesque book-wagons of the southwestern states, or work in some of the large hospitals which have a library connected with them. A more technical type of work is that furnished by the Civil Service, or by municipal reference rooms.

Practically any line of study in which one has specialized can be utilized in library work, Miss Kennelly illustrated. A knowledge of science is particularly valuable, since few applicants possess it. Psychology and Education are subjects which bear more specifically on the work.

The best method of training for the field, the speaker said, is to take a one-year course, then work for awhile, and discover what particular branch one wishes to specialize in before resuming study.

Tea-drinkers Win Victory Over Gun-toters
Sophisticated Gestures Replace Wild Rides

Gone are the days when Wellesley girls stormed the so-called portals of the Community Playhouse to see Sir Ralph the Rover, in a buckler and buskins, dash to rescue fair Gwendolyn from the clutches of the dastardly Mortimer. No more do the sheiks, galloping across the silver screen, in immaculate riding togs, with burnooses billowing in the wind, draw crowds. Even Six Gun Sam, the Pirate of the Prairies, has lost his appeal. Now is the hey day of the "smoothy." The erstwhile penchant of the Wellesley girls for deeds of valor, burning sands, and Romance in "them thar hills" has been supplanted by a taste for the elevated eyebrow, the significant gesture, the subtle inflection. Thus it is Robert Montgomery, Basil Rathbone, Adolphe Menjou, Ronald Colman, or William Powell who causes the line to form on the left at the ticket window. The conventional hero is passè. George Arliss is very popular, though his nose departs decidedly from the Greek tradition, while Cyril Maude's *Grumpy* was very successful though the central figure was not of heroic proportions.

As for the comics—well, they are a simply beyond the pale these days. No throng turned out to see Harold Lloyd, idol of younger days—"The days that were, The days that were, Ichabod, oh Ichabod," and so forth. (See last week's NEWS if you wish to go on with this little matter.) Nor do the so-called novelties, the Technicolor "super-supers" attract. Musical comedies are out-modcd, so far as Wellesliana is concerned. In fact, the student body seems to have gone conservative with regard to the movies. But not intellectual! Any film that smacks of instruction is shunned. *Abraham Lincoln* and the historical *Big Trail* were not popular.

The society drama, the sophisticated tragi-comedy, even tragedy itself, are sure fire at the Playhouse these days, provided the star is intelligent and well-dressed. Norma Shearer, Constance Bennett, Ruth Chatterton, all are to be depended upon for good acting, and usually for stunning clothes as well. It is an enormous satisfaction, apparently, to collegiennes to discover that Connie Bennett in the theatre scene wears a dress almost exactly like so-and-so's prom gown.

Yet somewhere in the souls who prefer seeing roulette on the Riviera to passion in the North Woods there is a vein of naiveté that made *Tom Sawyer* a hit, and a bit of the credulous that made the thriller *Temple Towers* a most profitable run. And the way they *roar* at Mickey the Mouse is a caution!

COMMITTEE ASKS STUDENTS TO SIGN

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 2)

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society and Bernard Fagan of the Parole Commission. It is a month full of adventure, when one comes into contact with a life never felt before.

For anyone who likes social service work and who might wish at some time to follow this profession this is an excellent opportunity to see it as a whole.

For fourteen years Junior Month has been held in New York in July and with Miss Lonaley as director. Last summer a similar group was organized in Cleveland for Midwestern Colleges and another in Baltimore for the South. Junior Month has its social activities as well and every day is full of interesting work and play. It is worth any trip to Europe.

Anyone who is interested is asked to sign the list on the Junior class board and is cordially invited to a tea to be given on March 12. See the bulletin board for further notice.

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SPRING
is in the air—on the campus—and in the Wellesley Shop of Thayer McNeil! Here are but three harbingers of the new season. Each is an exceptional value and most appropriate for wear now and later. *A*. No. 5044. Smart little pump of navy blue kid with twisted bow trimming of light blue kid. Also in brown or black. $12.50. *B*. No. 2263-A. Prince of Wales tie of natural elkskin with crepe sole. $9. *C*. No. 2963-A. Moccasin type sport shoe of natural and dark brown or natural and light brown elkskin. Crepe sole. $9.

THAYER McNEIL
THE WELLESLEY SHOP in WELLESLEY SQUARE

CALENDAR

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Wednesday, March 4: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Eleanor Riddle, '31, will lead.
7:15 P. M., Nnanett. Christian Association Meeting. Miss Alice Ying, '31, will lead.
*8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. "Miracles in Nature," moving picture and lecture by Arthur C. Pillsbury. Tickets, 25c., on sale at dormitories and at the door. Seats will be reserved for faculty until 7:45. (Department of Botany and College Lecture Committee.)

Thursday, March 5: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Edith Pavlo, '31, will lead.
4:00 P. M., Faculty Assembly Hall, 4th floor, Green Hall. Academic Council.

Friday, March 6: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Dr. Norman Hutton will lead.
1931 Model Assembly of the League of Nations- New England Colleges. (Not open to the College at large.)
3:00-5:00 P. M., Founders Hall. Commission and Committee meetings.
8:30-12:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. Dance—open to all those taking part in the Model Assembly.

Saturday, March 7: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.
9:00 A. M. - 12 M., 1:30-3:30 P. M., Alumnae Hall. Plenary Sessions of the Model Assembly—open to the College at large—admission 50c.

Sunday, March 8: *11:00 A. M., Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Professor Rufus M. Jones of Haverford College.
4:30 P. M., Shakespeare House. All College Vespers. Professor Rufus M. Jones will speak.

Monday, March 9: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.
4:40 P. M., Tau Zeta Epsilon House. Social Service Volunteer Tea.
*4:40 P. M., Room 124, Founders Hall. Miss Wilma Shannon, a representative of R. H. Macy Company, will speak on Store Work with special explanation of the Macy Policies. (Personnel Bureau.)
*4:40 P. M., Art Lecture Room. Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes will lecture on "The Parthenon Pediments." (Department of Art.)

Tuesday, March 10: 8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Professor Manwaring will lead.
*4:40 P. M., Zeta Alpha House. Vocational Talks on Secretarial Work. Miss Mary E. Ladd, Wellesley, '27, Miss Rosamond Barney, '23, Mrs. Stuart W. Miller, '15. Tea will be served at 4:15.

Wednesday, March 11: *8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Elizabeth Lester, '31, will lead.
*4:30 P. M., Chemical Lecture Room. Professor Emma P. Carr of Mount Holyoke College will speak on "Some Deductions from the Study of Absorption Spectra." Advanced students in science are especially welcome.

NOTES: *WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY—Autograph letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
*WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM—Through March 10, Exhibition of Textiles selected from the Museum Collection.
4:00 P. M., Thursday, March 12, Honors Day observance, with academic procession. President Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will speak, and Honor Scholars will be announced.
*Open to the Public.

MISS BROWN WRITES ON CHICAGO PRINTING

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(*Continued From Page* 1, *Col.* 2)

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upon it, and, in 1927, finished it in the form of a Ph.D. thesis at the University of Chicago, where she did graduate work. Since then she has brought it down to date for publication as one of a series of studies published by the Social Science Research Committee of the University of Chicago. Miss Brown's subject is an unusual one. That laborers have labor unions is common knowledge; that employers also have trade unions and organizations is sometimes less well known. As far back as 1887 commercial printers and employers in Chicago organized into associations, partly to deal with labor and partly with business problems. The book tells the story of their activities from 1887 to 1930.

In collecting her material Miss Brown delved sixty years into the past history of the city of Chicago and got first-hand material from printers, still living, whose shops had been burned in the Great Chicago Fire. She read the minute books of the Typographical Union from 1871, the year of the fire, up to the present time. She read contemporary Trade Journals and Union Periodicals and at the same time she corroborated her research as much as possible by the verbal accounts of the various old printers she found in Chicago. Two of these journeymen had been driven out of business by the famous fire, one to return, rebuild his business, and retire a few years ago as one of Chicago's leading publishers.

Miss Brown, in making her book, did research in archives and in human beings. Her study of the organization of employers of the Book and Job Printing Industry of Chicago and their relations with labor should prove valuable and engrossing, especially to students of Economic Industry.

COLLEGE TO JUDGE RADIO ANNOUNCERS

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The Department of Reading and Speaking sends in the following notice:

For the past two years the American Academy of Arts and Letters has offered a prize for the best announcer as judged on voice quality, enunciation, and pronunciation. To stimulate a wider interest, the Academy invited colleges all over the country to become members of the General Advisory Committee and to send in votes. Last year Wellesley participated in the campaign. Members of the Department of Reading and Speaking "listened in" from time to time and sent their votes to the American Academy of Arts and Letters on blanks provided for the purpose. The department has been asked to serve on the Advisory Committee again, and they have been requested to give publicity to the following announcement.

"Hamlin Garland as chairman of its Committee for Good Diction on the radio of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, has announced that the radio medal award for 1931 will not be made until the annual meeting of the Academy this November. Heretofore the winner of the medal for good diction on the radio has been announced in the spring, but the committee has found that many members of the General Advisory Committee have more leisure in the spring and summer to listen to announcers than they do in the winter, and has postponed the award, for more careful consideration.

"The members of the corresponding advisory committee of the Radio Diction Committee, which consists of nearly one hundred distinguished university specialists in spoken and written English, are now forming local groups in the various sections in order that the members may have the benefit of local conferences.

"The Academy Committee for Good Diction on the Radio consists of the following members of the Academy: Hamlin Garland, chairman; Professor George Pierce Baker; Dr. John H. Finley; Professor Bliss Perry; and Augustus Thomas.

"Milton J. Cross won the first radio diction award in 1929 and Alwyn Bach was the recipient in 1930."

The Department of Reading and Speaking invites any members of the College who are interested in this project, and who have opportunities to listen to a radio, to coöperate by reporting to them the names of announcers who have especially clear enunciation, good pronunciation, freedom from local speech sounds, and pleasant quality of voice. The station from which the broadcast is made and the hour should always be mentioned.

MISS MANWARING DISCUSSES GARDENS

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elaborately planned setting for solitary meditation. Pope said "In all let Nature never be forgot," and meandering streams took the place of marble fountains; "ha-has," concealed fences at which one involuntarily exclaimed on coming upon them unexpectedly, were favored instead of boundaries which openly announced their presence and purpose.

In the latter half of the century there was a deliberate attempt to arouse sentiment by means of suggestive scenery. In following the dictates of Nature it was found appropriate to change the course of a stream to serpentine intricacy, to introduce dead trees into the prospect, or to add artificial ruins as a culminating point of a vista. At the same time landowners provided themselves with practical excuse for their picturesque extravagances by using their ruins for cowsheds and ice-houses.

In the preparations for the self-conscious solitude which was usually visited in company, a little inclination toward melancholy was quite acceptable. The cool damp of a rock grotto, and the hermitage with its carefully outfitted and instructed hermit, were admirably adapted to such a mood.

By the end of the century enthusiasm had begun to wane. Horace Walpole wrote of a pastoral celebration at Stowe in 1770 that he, at least, had begun to weary of the "pretty play." The nineteenth century, however, showed the influence of this romantic heritage in its great school of landscape painters—Turner, Gainsborough, Wilson—and in its poets—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats.

MARCH

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

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